

# THE WHIG STANDARD.



FOR PRESIDENT,  
**HENRY CLAY.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.**  
**WASHINGTON.**  
THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26, 1844.

## CHARACTER OF MR. CLAY'S REVILERS.

We have paid but little attention to the calumnies which have been industriously propagated against Mr. Clay by the prostituted Locofoco press, from a conviction that such tales, from such sources, could have little effect upon the public mind. Mr. Clay has been so long and so prominently before the public, that such characters as Blair and Kendall will labor in vain in the nefarious work of vilifying him.

There is something amusing in the tone of hypocritical cant with which these men, mercenary as they are, discourse about virtue and morality. It requires an uncommon degree of assurance on their part, or a vain belief that all the world is oblivious of the past, to enable Amos Kendall or Francis P. Blair to appear as the accusers of Mr. Clay, or any body else, for a breach of decorum. How have these men kept breath in their bodies? How have they grown rich? Has it not been by the most servile adulation, year by year, for the last fifteen or eighteen, of a man who has violated every precept, perhaps, save one, in the decalogue? Have they not, and do they not to this day, habitually bedaub, besmear, and begrime General Jackson all over with false flattery? Did not General Jackson, their idol, kill Dickinson in a foul, bloody duel, after the latter had fired? Did not General Jackson marry another man's wife, in violation of law? Has he not, for the greater part of his life, been an habitual gambler, and won his thousands? Has he not been always, perhaps until very recently, the most profane of men, confirming every declaration by a pompous and impious appeal to the Great Eternal? Dare any Locofoco controvert any one of these allegations? They can not, without lying in their throats! And yet it is the pampered panders to this man's fierce passions who assail the moral character of Henry Clay! What honorable man must not feel the most infinite contempt and abhorrence for such calumnies and their authors?

The pious, heaven-born Amos Kendall, interpreter of Providential Dispensations, has recounted in his "Life of Jackson," that the very first money which General Jackson acquired by his own exertions, was by gambling at Charleston. We have not the book before us, but we intend, one of these days, to publish the account of the transaction in Kendall's own language. No honorable man can read it without a feeling of disgust, and without indulging the hope that the case is falsely stated. Kendall represents Gen. Jackson as having been guilty of a "dirty trick." Gambling is in itself immoral and sinful, and yet a man may gamble honorably—but Kendall, evidently with a view to show the sharpness of his hero, (the only quality which the author could appreciate,) has put General Jackson in the predicament of a sorry blackleg, playing while he had a run of luck, and breaking off, without giving his adversary an opportunity of recovering his losses. Now we trust, and half incline to suspect, that Kendall, from a mean, grovelling admiration of cunning, has done injustice to Gen. Jackson. But such is his own story, told of the man whom he has for years flattered and fawned upon.

Blair and Kendall were both the warm friends, professedly, of Mr. Clay twenty years ago, at a time when he was younger and not more moral than now. They then basked in the sunshine of his favor, thought him worthy of the Presidency, and tried to elect him. Now, pious souls, they are horrified at the thought of electing him, from a regard to religion and virtue.

Dr. Bascom, an eminent and talented Methodist minister, a neighbor and friend of Mr. Clay, was called upon to say whether the charges against that gentleman's private character were true. With every opportunity of knowing, he gave the charges a flat and positive contradiction. We would have supposed that the statement of a gentleman so eminent for piety and intelligence, with a full knowledge of the facts, would have satisfied even the scrupulous fears of the patriotic and devout Amos. But the propagators of the slanders were not to be stopped so easily. Their next device was to assail the character of Dr. Bascom—a name endeared to the friends of religion and virtue from Maine to Louisiana.

The neighbors of this gentleman, without distinction of sect, have nobly come forward to vindicate him from the foul aspersions of the Locofocos, and to substantiate his statements in regard to Mr. Clay. We subjoin their card:

It is to be hoped that in justice to Dr. Bascom, to the Methodist Church, and to the cause of religion, which has been assailed through one of its most eminent ministers, that every Locofoco paper in the country will publish this card.

REV. H. B. BASCOM.

This distinguished divine, urbane gentleman, and devoted christian, whose purity of life, burning eloquence, high intellectual endowments, and fervid zeal in his Master's cause, have spread his name over our broad land, was recently applied to by Dr. J. G. Goble, to inform him as to the moral character and correct deportment of our distinguished neighbor, the Hon. Henry Clay, who, it was believed, had been falsely and maliciously assailed. For his response, bearing testimony to the correct deportment and good moral character of Mr. Clay, Dr. Bascom has been denounced as a hypocritical liar, a perjured blasphemer, an impious libeller, and other most degrading and dishonoring accusations heaped upon him. We, his friends and neighbors, of all religious denominations, therefore, feel called on by considerations of justice to a slandered and injured gentleman, to pronounce these charges grossly false and cruelly unjust, without a shadow of foundation, and do hereby bear the same testimony contained in his letter, as to the moral character of Mr. Clay, as far as we know and believe.

Methodist Ministers.—Stephen Chipley, and N. Headington.

Stewards of Methodist Church.—Jos. Milward, P. Scott, H. Ruckel, Nat. Shaw, L. P. Young, W. King, Wm. Rice, Jos. George, Jno. Kennard, Hiram Shaw, B. T. Bealier, R. Hulet, Gustavus Lilly, Jno. L. Elbert.

Elders in Christian Church.—D. Warner, W. Vannelt, Levi T. Benton, Samuel Fitch.

Minister of Baptist Church.—W. F. Broadbent.

Baptist Ministers.—B. P. Drake, J. M. Hewitt, R. Brent.

Rector of Protestant Episcopal Church.—Ed. F. Berkley.

P. E. Minister.—Jno. Ward.

Vestry of the P. E. Church.—D. M. Craig, J. J. Hunter, H. I. Bodley, Thomas Higgins, James March, H. H. Timberlake, William Incho, Maslin Smith.

Elders and Deacons of Second Presbyterian Church.—R. Pindell, James C. Todd, David Bell, Jr., William A. Leavy, James C. Butler, Jno. F. Leavy, George W. Norton.

Elders and Deacons of the First Presbyterian Church.—J. L. McDowal, Abm. Van Meter, Jno. L. Price, Thomas C. Orear, L. Carter, Isaac C. Van Meter.

## A FAR DRAWN CONCLUSION.

Mr. Webster made a speech recently in Boston upon the subjects of Texas and the Tariff; and because he did not, in an incidental allusion to England, denounce the Established Church, the logical editor of the Madisonian infers that he is in favor of that establishment! Was ever such nonsense heard of? Lord Kames, in his Elements of Criticism, enumerates, among the characteristics of an imbecile mind, a proneness to observe faint resemblances, and to associate thoughts remotely connected. We humbly think that the deduction of the Madisonian, above adverted to, would serve as well to illustrate the remark of the philosopher as the passage he cites from the garrulous Dame Quickly.

It is hardly six months since Mr. Webster eminently distinguished himself as the defender of our voluntary system of supporting religion, as contrasted with the very State plan which the Dame Quickly of the Madisonian infers that he is in favor of.

## BREAKING DOWN THE TARIFF.

The Albany Daily Advertiser says: "Mr. Bibb, the new Secretary of the Treasury, has actually decided that Sumatra and Java coffee, imported into this country in Dutch vessels, is free of duty, whilst that imported in American vessels is liable to a duty of 20 per cent. thus making a discrimination in favor of the foreign vessel! The Secretary will soon use up the Tariff at this rate."

It is time that Mr. Secretary Bibb's recent circulars, respecting Java coffee and Portuguese wines, should be looked to. By them he puts the laws of Congress at defiance, and orders such duties to be levied as he (or Mr. Calhoun, rather,) pleases.

Before Judge Bibb was made Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Calhoun made two or three attempts to commit the Treasury Department to the absurd and unlawful course of policy in relation to the articles received, which it now pursues, but was each time balked by the decisions of McCINTOCK YOUNG, the then Secretary ad interim, and JAMES N. BARKER, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Judge Bibb is the devoted friend of Mr. Calhoun, and ready, at all times, to follow the bent of that ignis fatuus luminary.

## FOREWARNED FOREARMED.

The New York Express says:—"A gentleman of the utmost veracity informs us that he has a full knowledge of a plan that is on foot by the Locofocos to let Vermont go by default, and to colonize their forces into the State of New York. This same system of fraud is to be practised along the line of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. We have no doubt the greatest system of illegal voting will be practised ever known. The Whigs must be the more vigilant."

An application, it is stated, has been made to Gov. Bouck for the pardon of Bill Ford, who was sentenced on Friday to three months imprisonment for a brutal assault on a female. Ford, who was one of the principal parties at the murder of McCoy, is, of course, a member of the Empire Club, and to obviate the loss of his services at the next election, a strong move is to be made by that respectable association for his pardon. We hope and expect little good from Gov. Bouck, but it remains to be seen whether even he can commit such a flagrant outrage upon justice and decency as to pardon this notorious bully. Let the people mark the result.—N. Y. American.

## YOUR MONEY OR YOUR OFFICE!

The Tammany Hall and Pewter Mug Locofocos of the city of New York, with all the characteristics of highwaymen (except the redeeming necessity of meeting the victim intended to be robbed face to face) unblushingly demands of every officer, State or National, a portion of his money "to maintain the ascendancy of his party." We trust there are many, who, like the gentleman alluded to below, will not hesitate to throw the demand back in their teeth, and take an appeal from these filchers to the people.

From the New York Express of Wednesday.

## FRANCE WANTS MONEY AND MUST HAVE IT!

The following begging address was sent to a good Whig, supposing him to be a Locofoco. The gentleman returns the appeal to the public, and is mortified at the suspicion that he should have been taken for a Locofoco:

"The Democratic Republican General Committee at Tammany Hall, require funds to carry on with vigor the present political campaign in support of their candidates POLK and DALLAS, for President and Vice President of the United States, and to maintain the ascendancy of the party in this State, and the long established usages of the party gives the Committee a right to call upon all persons holding office under the authority of the State government, or by election of the party, for contributions. THE COMMITTEE EXPECT from you \$10, which you will hand to the Treasurer."

THEOPHILUS PECK.

"New York, August 1844."

## ANOTHER.

The above comes in the form of a petition. Here is a THREAT FROM TAMMANY HALL:

"TAMMANY HALL, Aug. 15, 1844.

"At a meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee, held on the 15th inst., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretaries of the General Committee be instructed to ask for and urge the removal of all persons holding appointments under the present administration of this State, who do not pay to the Finance Committee their assessments—as shall be reported by the Finance Committee within fifteen days from this date.

"ABRAHAM HATFIELD, President.

"ISAAC V. FOWLER, } Secretaries."  
"WM. A. WALKER, }

Most of those thus threatened have paid over. Some few have refused and been turned out of office. They will remember their proscriptive persecutors.

## A BIG SCREW LOOSE.

How far the following paragraph, which we copy from the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune, is correct, we have no certain information; we have heard it rumored through the city that such was the fact, and upon the authority of one who ought to know Com. Stewart's opinion upon the subject:

"Commodore Stewart, who may be considered as some authority as a 'Democrat,' like the honorable and high-minded men of his party, takes decided exception to the nomination of Mr. Polk, and won't vote for him. He says the party deserted its principles at Baltimore, and though he can't place himself in an attitude of public hostility, still his private feelings are averse to the support of any such diminutive and obscure leader. He has further stated that the Committee at Carlisle, which addressed Mr. Polk for his definite opinion of opposition or favor to the Tariff of 1842, and whom he refused to answer, are Stewart Democrats of old standing, and reliable men, and that in his (Democratic) judgment Mr. Clay will carry the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. I make this statement upon no vague rumor, but the very best authority."

ANOTHER RENUNCIATION.—James Ferguson, Esq., a member of the bar in the county of Wayne, Virginia, and for some time, during the present canvass, one of the Locofoco orators, has renounced Polk, and taken the field for the illustrious statesman, Henry Clay and Whig measures.—Mr. Ferguson was one of the speakers at the Mass Meeting at Kanawha C. H. on the 31st of July last. Since then he has come out for Clay. At a Whig meeting in Cabell, on Saturday week, he delivered an able and effective speech, and we feel confident much good has been done for the Whig cause.

VIRGINIA RISING.—At a large meeting of the Whigs of Richmond on Friday evening, Wm. H. Macfarland, Esq., who had lately returned from a visit to the western part of the State, "assured the meeting that both from personal observation and from information derived from the most authentic sources, the Whig vote would be greatly increased over that of 1840; and that although the Locofoco presses were bragging very largely as to the Polk majority in Virginia, he had been unable to discover any signs which could insure their confidence, but, on the contrary, such as to subject them to the apprehension of a most signal and merited defeat."

THE TWO CANDIDATES.—Silas Wright, was, in his youth, a plain farmer's boy, and Millard Fillmore spent his minority as an apprentice in a woollen factory.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE JERSEY PINES.—A destructive fire is raging in the Pine woods, between New Egypt and Thomas river, Monmouth county, New Jersey, accidentally kindled by the charcoal makers belonging to the iron works in that vicinity. The conflagration has spread over several hundred acres, and was raging on Saturday with great fury.

COMMERCIAL INTEGRITY.—The firm of George Crocker & Co., of New Bedford, Mass., which suspended payment and made an assignment two years ago—have given notice that, in consequence of successes in business, they are ready to meet the deficit of said firm, principal and interest, amounting to \$30,000. Such men are eminently worthy of success.

## "HOW IS IT IN NEW YORK?"

The editor of the New York Tribune, than whom no one has better sources of information, or expresses them with more honesty, thus closes an article in answer to the above query propounded to him from various sections of the Union:

"We are quite aware that the aspect of the canvass here will be very much brightened or darkened by the result of the October Elections, to which all are looking with such anxious interest. Should Pennsylvania declare for us, the play is over. Should the Whigs carry three of the five States then voting—Maryland, Georgia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio—(we don't count Arkansas) we shall consider New York safe enough. But should we be as cruelly disappointed as in 1838, when Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania went against us, and New Jersey was tied and left in dispute, New York, as then, will sternly and proudly roll back the tide of Misrule, and relumine with gladness and confident hope the countenances of the Whigs throughout the Union. She has resolved that Henry Clay shall be next President, and will not be swerved from her purpose."

REMOVAL.—Austin Baldwin has been removed from the office of Collector of the port of Middletown, Conn., to make room for Philip Sage, a Locofoco.

IMPORTATIONS.—The N. York Republic says:—"It has been stated that there has taken place a decline in the importation of foreign goods. So far as relates to the cargoes of the vessels, they are not so large as they have been. But the entries at the Custom House continue to be nearly as numerous as previously, and the receipts quite large. On Saturday they amounted to \$136,000, and on another day of last week exceeded \$140,000.

MISSOURI RIVER.—The St. Louis Republican of the 16th inst. says:

"The officers of the steamer Mendota, which arrived here yesterday, say that they have never known the navigation of the Missouri river so difficult as at the present time. The water is very low, sand bars are formed in every direction, and the channel is not yet washed out by the current, so that the pilots can trace it."

ANNAPOLIS.—The Whig meeting at Annapolis on Tuesday was, we understand, a very large and magnificent affair. Mr. George Wells was chosen presiding officer, assisted by vice presidents and secretaries. Speeches were delivered by Reverdy Johnson, Esq., Hon. J. M. S. Causin, Hon. J. P. Kennedy, Col. Pratt, John Johnson, Esq., and others, whose names we have not ascertained. A splendid collation was served up by the Annapolitans, and everything went off in admirable style.—Balt. Pat.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—The case of Miss Elvira Hight vs. John Ware, both of Athens, in Somerset county, Maine, was tried before Judge Tenney, at the present session of the S. J. Court in Norridgewock. About 25 witnesses were examined, and the trial occupied three days.

The case was submitted to the jury about six o'clock on the evening of Monday, who, after a consultation of a few hours, returned a sealed verdict, which was announced on Tuesday morning, as follows, viz: \$1,000 damages to the plaintiff. Portland Argus.

RUMORED SEIZURE OF THE MEXICAN WAR STEAMERS.—There was a rumor in the city yesterday that a hint had been given to the Mexican Minister by our Government, that unless the installment due on the Mexican indemnity was paid forthwith, the steamers Guadalupe and Montezuma, now undergoing repairs at New York, would be detained and not suffered to go to sea until some satisfactory arrangement should be made. The Captain of the Guadalupe and his Secretary are in this city, on their way to Mexico.—N. O. Tropic, 17th.

A Havana correspondent of the New Orleans Tropic writes—"The Cuba Mining Company have discontinued their operations, from unproductiveness, and all the workmen, (English,) are in prison, cause unknown. The superintendent, Dr. Wolf, (an American,) is also arrested, and I understand the American Consul is carrying on a correspondence in relation to it; the result has not transpired."

TEMPERANCE ABROAD.—A letter from Upper Silesia, in the Cologne Gazette, declares that the Temperance Societies are gaining ground so rapidly in that country that no such thing as a drunken man is ever seen.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We learn that on Thursday one of the workmen engaged on the fort at Bucksport Narrows was regaling himself by smoking a cigar while sitting upon a keg of powder. Several persons present remonstrated with him for thus exposing himself, when in a sort of daring bravado he declared there was no danger, and applied the end of his cigar to a few grains of loose powder—the whole ignited, and in an instant he was blown to a great distance and instantly killed. Seven or eight persons were injured, some of them seriously.—We have not been able to obtain any names, and only to pick up these facts as they were passing from one person to another about the city. Bangor Whig.

COUNTERFEITS.—We understand that three young men by the name of Abm. Courter, Joseph Dean, and Robert Graham, were apprehended, and underwent an examination before P. Sandford, Esq., on Friday evening last, on a charge of having passed some counterfeit bills, and committed in default of \$2,000 bail. The next day, however, they applied to some other justice, who admitted them to bail in the sum of \$500 each, and they are now at large.—Paterson (N. J.) Intelligence.

ADVENTURES OF A RUNAWAY SLAVE.—In New Orleans, on Saturday week, a negro named Henry alias George, was claimed by Captain Gibson, as a runaway. He was found at the 2d Municipality prison. It appears that the slave in question has been stolen away from his owner for 14 years, having been stolen from a plantation in Mississippi. During the period which has elapsed, he has passed through six or eight hands, having been sold again and again, and always circulating within breathing distance of his old master's property—yet until this, he has always escaped detection.

## THE BRITISH PARTY.

Reasons why the Federal Blue Light Locofocos are appropriately styled the British Party:

1st. Because the leaders, James Buchanan, Senator Wall, Chief Justice Taney, and thousands of the like kidney, the backbone of the Locofoco party, opposed the last war, and sided with the British.

2d. Because the whole Locofoco party oppose the protection of American industry, and advocate the doctrine to promote which British gold is sent to this country—which will take bread out of the mouths of American citizens, and give it to the artisans of England and France.

3d. Because Polk is the favorite of the monarchical party of England.

4th. Because the Locofoco party are, like the British Tories, in favor of fostering English industry, rather than the industry of the United States.

5th. Because the Locofocos are in favor of imitating England, by extending the territory of the Government, in violation of treaty stipulations and common honor.

6th. Because the Locofocos are in favor of enriching men in office, while they oppose the true interests of the people.

7th. Because the Locofocos are opposed to extending equal rights to all—as seen in their conduct in New Hampshire, where they prohibit Catholics from holding office.

8th. Because the leaders of the Locofoco party are precisely like the advocates of the alien and sedition laws, and only wait to get the power to revive the oppressions of the period referred to. Vide Senator Wright's vote in the Senate, in 1824, against allowing the people to vote for President.

9th. Because the Locofoco party are aristocratic in principle and practice, and only wait for the acquisition of power to make the iron heel of despotism felt on the backs of the prostrate masses of our people. Vide the declarations of Senator Buchanan and Senator Tappan, that mechanics and laboring men in this country should work for a shilling a day.—Rochester Democrat.

## POLK AT HOME.

In 1839 Mr. Polk was elected Governor of Tennessee, by a small majority. In 1840, the Tennessee Locofocos, thinking to make a little capital on the score of State pride, dropped Dick Johnson, and placed Polk on their ticket with Van Buren as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.—The result was that the ticket was defeated by a decisive majority. The friends of Polk pretended to throw the blame on Van Buren's popularity, and the next year, 1841, nominated Polk again for Governor. He ran against Jones, a new man, almost unknown to political life, and was beaten again by 3,243. Still he was not satisfied, and was once more nominated last year, 1843. He stumped it all over the State, declaiming against the Tariff and Mr. Clay, and here is the official result:

Jones, Whig,	57,008
Polk, Loco,	51,819

Whig majority, 5,189

What hope can Mr. Polk now have of carrying even his own State of Tennessee?—Boston Atlas.

SOMETHING NEW.—A procession of some 20 or 30 U. S. sailors paraded our streets on Tuesday with music and flags bearing the insignia of Polkery, (one of them, it is said, was painted on board the Pennsylvania.) The men conducted themselves peaceably, and made no noise but with their music, except when they passed the dwelling of some distinguished "Democrat," when they cheered. We do not find fault with these men. Sailors are not politicians per se. We only wish to know whether they were detailed for duty as a "Polk and Dallas" recruiting party.—Norfolk Herald.

A DISPATCH FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF TEXAS.—The Alexandria (Red River) Republican of the 2d ult. says:—"We understand that a courier extraordinary arrived at Fort Jessup on Wednesday with a communication from President Houston to the commander of that post. It was deemed of sufficient importance to be forwarded to Washington by express. The nature of the communication we did not learn." This dispatch may relate to the threatened Mexican invasion of the territory of Texas.—St. Louis Repub.

HEMP.—The following statement of hemp received at New Orleans may help to show the rapid increase of the cultivation of this important article: in 1841 and 1842 the entire receipts at New Orleans were only 1,211 bales; in 1843 and 1844 they rose to 15,000 bales; and in 1843 and 1844 they reached 38,000 bales, or about 5,000 tons—the increase being almost exclusively from Illinois and Missouri.

In the census of 1840 the return was made of hemp and flax together, and the agricultural statistics published by the Patent Office are made in the same manner; so that they afford no information as to hemp alone.

THE SPIRIT OF GAMBLING.—A pugilist named Shelton, after a day's pleasure at Hampstead, England, gambled away his money and clothes at pitch and toss, upon which he tossed with his companion to see which should hang himself, the survivor to have the money and clothes of the loser; the lot again fell upon Shelton, who actually borrowed sixpence to purchase the halter, and then fulfilled his engagement. A watchman came up at the moment and cut him down, for which service the poor fellow was knocked down by Shelton in the excess of his indignation for the interference. He was tried for the assault, and deservedly sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

AN INCIDENT.—A foreigner at work on a building in Washington street, has, for some time past, entirely deserted a young wife and child of eighteen months old, utterly refusing to support them, though able to do so. His wife has followed him from shop to shop, but he has proved inexorable. On Saturday she went to the place where he was at work, and with her infant in her arms, deliberately mounted a ladder to the fourth story, where, depositing the little one on the staging in the presence of its unfeeling father, she descended again, leaving him involved in a whirl of amazement, anger, and responsibility.—He refused at first to take any notice of it, until his fellow-workmen threatened him with the law in case of his non-performance of the duty thus forced upon him, and the little one was unwillingly provided for.—Boston Post.

The Orleans ball room, with the bar and saloon attached, which was last year leased for 4,000 dollars, was, we learn, yesterday adjudicated at public auction for one year for the extraordinary sum of 9,791 dollars.—Picaune.